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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 17, 1919.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?  
LABOR LEGISLATION.  
YOUR HELP NEEDED.  
LABOR COUNCIL PROGRAM.  
FIAT MONEY.



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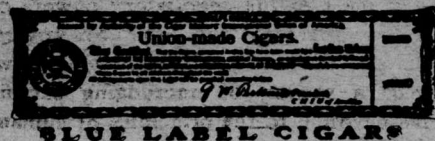
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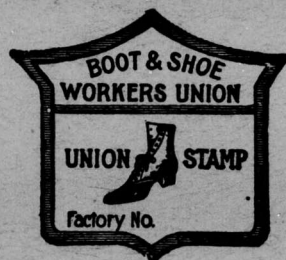
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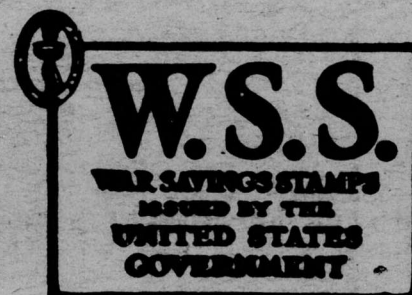
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## Whither Are We Drifting?

The prohibitionists are in a fair way to make a joke of our system of representative government. There is nothing democratic about these people. They care nothing whatever for the desires of the citizens of the State and have demonstrated that whenever they have the power they mean to set aside the decisions rendered by the voters and inaugurate the policies for which they stand without regard for the rights of others. To them democracy and the right of the people to rule is a mere catch phrase designed to deceive.

In spite of the fact that the voters of California at the general election held last November voted by an overwhelming majority against prohibition the State Legislature, under pressure from the prohibitionists, voted to ratify the Federal Amendment which will place the entire Nation in the prohibition ranks.

There is not a civilized nation in the world that is dry. All the dry nations are backward, poor, uneducated and uncivilized, and now the forces of unreason, being temporarily in the saddle, propose to place the United States in a category along with China and India, and this in spite of the fact that the majority of the people are opposed to their program.

As an indication of what the California Legislature has done to the right of the people to govern themselves it must be pointed out that of the eighty Assembly districts in California forty-eight of them voted against No. 22, the State-wide prohibition amendment on the November ballot. The State majority against the amendment was about 30,000.

When all is said and done, the only test of the sentiment of the voters of California is found in the amendment on the ballot in November, no matter what the people may have done with regard to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, who were dry.

The unanswerable reason why the vote on this amendment was a real test is that in almost every Assembly district in California where there is local bone-dry legislation in effect, the people voted for State-wide prohibition. In cities where Assembly districts are lost in the cosmopolitan citizenship, the Assembly districts voted against the amendment.

A compilation by Secretary of State Jordan shows what the representatives in the Legislature have done to their constituencies by their votes on the Federal Amendment. It shows how the districts represented by each Assemblyman voted on prohibition last November:

Against Prohibition—Ambrose, Anderson, Badaracco, Baker, Bennett, Bromley, Brooks, Browne, Bruck, Calahan, Collins, Easton, Eckward, Gebhard, Godsil, Goetting, Gray, Greene, Hawes, Hilton, Hurley, Johnson, Kasch, Kenney, Lamb, Lewis, Locke, Lynch, Maddison, Manning, Martin, McColgan, McCray, Miller, D. W.; Mitchell, Morris, Morrison, Parker, Prendergast, Ream, Roberts, Rose, Rosenshine, Stevens, Vicini, Warren, Wendering, Wright, T. M. Total, 48.

For Prohibition—Allen, Argabrite, Broughton, Brown, Carter, Cleary, Cummings, Doran, Dorris, Eden, Fleming, Graves, Hughes, Kline, Knight,

Lindley, Mather, Mathews, McKeen, Merriam, Miller, H. A.; Oakley, Odale, Pettit, Polsley, Price, Saylor, Strother, White, Wickham, Windrem, Speaker Wright. Total, 32.

Comparing this list of Assemblymen with the record vote on ratification, it will be seen many an Assemblyman whose district voted wet gave his vote to the cause of the dries.

Checked against the actual conditions in the Assembly districts it is found that in those districts made bone dry by local law enforcement, the vote for State-wide prohibition in November was overwhelming and the Assemblymen were naturally dry, for several reasons.

Here is a record as to how the Assemblymen voted on ratification of the Federal Amendment: Ayes—Allen, Ambrose, Anderson, Argabrite, Baker, Bennett, Bromley, Brooks, Broughton, J. S. Brown, M. B. Browne, Carter, Cleary, Cummings, Doran, Dorris, Eden, Fleming, Graves, Gray, Hilton, Hughes, Kline, Knight, Lindley, Locke, Martin, Mather, McKeen, Merriam, D. W. Miller, H. A. Miller, Oakley, O'Dale, Pettit, Polsley, Prendergast, Price, Roberts, Saylor, Strother, Wendering, White, Wickham, Windrem, T. M. Wright, H. W. Wright—47.

Noes—Badaracco, Bruck, Calahan, Collins, Easton, Ekward, Gebhart, Godsil, Goetting, Greene, Hawes, Hurley, Johnston, Kasch, Kenney, Lamb, Lewis, Lynch, Manning, McColgan, McCrary, Mitchell, Morrison, Parker, Ream, Rose, Rosensheim, Vicini, Warren—29.

Absent—Madison, Mathews, Morris, Stevens. What will the brave young men who made great sacrifices and crossed the Atlantic Ocean to fight to make the world safe for democracy think of the situation when the facts come to them regarding the action of the California Legislature in deliberately ignoring the wishes of the citizens of this State as expressed at the polls?

The system of representative government surely received a terrible jolt at the hands of those who desire to compel all others to live in accordance with their dictates. The German kaiser was a benevolent despot compared with these intolerant fanatics.

The proposal that the liquor and wine men should be compensated by the State of California through the action of the State Legislature in ratifying the federal amendment is not sound legally. California has not prohibited the manufacture or sale of wine or liquor. The federal amendment is a national act. It is, or must be, the joint or concurrent act of thirty-six states. If any compensation is to be made, it must be made by action of Congress. When slavery was prohibited, Congress made no compensation to the slave-owners. The federal constitution, however, does not forbid compensation for loss through prohibition, but the California constitution forbids the Legislature from making any gift of public moneys to any individual or corporation. And our courts have decided that where there is no legal liability to pay, any payment authorized by the Legislature would be a gift. The state is not liable for damages in the exercise of its police powers, and prohibition is an exercise of such police powers. However just compensation would be, those who force prohibition upon the unwilling have no intention of being just or to compensate for loss.

### LABOR WILL DEMAND ITS RIGHTS.

By Samuel Gompers.

(President of the American Federation of Labor.)

Questions of gravest import to millions of people will be discussed and settled around the peace table in Versailles.

Labor is always interested when such questions are being considered.

That is why the organized labor movement of America is sending five of its representatives to Europe.

American workers, by the unflinching support of the principles of democracy, by their inspiring loyalty to the government and to the nation, by their sacrifices in toil and sweat and blood, have earned the right to be heard in matters affecting their welfare. They have stood by their guns, just as their sons and brothers in France and Belgium stood by their guns. Plain guns or machine guns—they have all been guns. The howitzers and mortars that were fired from the trenches of Europe reverberated to the echo of the forges and the anvils of America.

Never again will organized workmen and women watch with folded arms while laws are made and treaties signed which barter away their economic rights and betray their citizenship.

New conceptions of right and justice have grown out of this war. Labor, which but yesterday was ignored, and even despised, has assumed a new dignity, a dignity born from its splendid record of achievement during the past four years.

To translate this new dignity into concrete thought is the task of tomorrow. To embody it into the fundamental law of the land, of the world—to apply these new standards to the every-day life of all the peoples of the civilized world—that is our task. And it is no mean task.

Any attempt at this moment to specify concretely our demands would be unwise and futile. The policy of the American Federation of Labor has been against formulating concrete declarations in regard to problems that will come before the Peace Congress because it believes that an effort in advance of the actual Congress to apply its fundamental principles to concrete problems "would result only in hindering and possibly imperiling the work of the representatives in the Peace Congress by limiting the scope and the effectiveness of the negotiatory powers of those who may represent the American government."

We are about to reap the harvest of what we sowed: a sowing of ungrudging sacrifice and brave devotion to the principles of humanity and brotherhood.

### O'CONNELL APPOINTED.

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, has received his commission from the League to Enforce Peace as a speaker for California. He has also been requested to nominate twenty additional speakers for the California district. The league is waging a campaign in favor of a League of Nations to Enforce Peace with the hope that the idea will be included in the peace conclusions.



**LABOR LEGISLATION.**

The program of legislative measures supported by the California State Federation of Labor at the Forty-third session of the legislature and accompanying resolutions were made public Monday. The legislative proposals of the San Francisco Labor Council are included with the measures adopted by the executive council of the federation in special session yesterday afternoon. A determined effort will be made by labor of the State to have enacted an anti-injunction law, which failed of passage in 1915, and was vetoed by the Governor in 1917.

Titles of the measures and resolutions follow:  
Anti-injunction law.

A graduated land tax.

Improved workingmen's compensation law.  
(a) Applying the law to agricultural workers;  
(b) reducing the waiting period of injured men to seven days; (c) re-education of workers crippled in industry.

Improved child labor law.

Limiting the fees charged by private employment agencies to 5 per cent of one month's wages.

Increasing the license on private employment agencies.

Regulating the payment of wages and establishing semi-monthly pay days.

Exemption from attachment wages to the amount of \$300 earned by workers employed in Alaska canneries.

Sunday closing law.

Authorizing judges to accept Liberty bonds as bail in criminal cases.

Limiting the hours of domestic servants to ten hours per day and sixty per week.

One day off in seven for all employees of State institutions.

Miners eight-hour law from collar to collar of mine.

Providing for windshields on motor trucks.

Providing for the inspection of masonry and brick work.

Sanitation of barber shops.

Improving the law relating to co-operative enterprises.

**Resolutions.**

1. Asking for an investigation of the district attorney's office of San Francisco.

2. Favoring the permanent retention of the railroads by the federal government.

3. Endorsing the McKellar-Keating bill now pending in Congress providing for the pensioning of super-annuated federal civil service employees.

The Federation will oppose vigorously any attempt which may be made to weaken the existing initiative, referendum and recall laws. The labor movement of the State will also strenuously oppose any attempt to grant additional legislative favors to Japanese aliens. Paul Scharrenburg, of the Federation; Daniel C. Murphy, of the Labor Council, and other labor representatives of the State will be in Sacramento during the session to look after labor's interests.

A few days ago the officers of the Federation sent out a request for a vote by the vice-presidents on the question of sending a delegate from the Federation to the Chicago Labor Congress, which is in session for the purpose of adopting plans which may obtain new trials for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings. The vote was announced at the executive council meeting yesterday as being four in favor of sending the delegate and twelve against.

Walter G. Matheson of San Jose, was unanimously elected by the Council to succeed Harry Young, deceased, as vice-president of the Federation from Santa Clara county.

These are the days when all the nations of the world are at school wrestling with the three R's: Readjustment, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.

**YOUR HELP NEEDED.**

San Francisco is to be asked to contribute \$315,000 for the relief of millions of Armenians, Syrians and other peoples in the Near East, it has been announced following the organization of the local executive and campaign committees of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East.

The local drive, which will be a part of the national program to raise \$30,000,000 for the relief of the suffering Christians oppressed by the Turk, will open Sunday, February 2nd, and will last for one week.

The campaign committee, made up of forty-seven men and women of all denominations, follows: Frederick J. Koster, chairman; Wallace M. Alexander, Mrs. E. L. Baldwin, P. E. Bowles, Albert E. Boynton, Dr. Cora S. Castle, John A. O'Connell, William H. Crocker, R. A. Crothers, M. H. de Young, Robert Dollar, John S. Drum, M. H. Esberg, Charles W. Fay, Mortimer Fleishacker, Dr. A. H. Giannini, Mrs. A. E. Graupner, Marshall Hale, Archbishop E. J. Hanna, I. W. Hellman, Jr., William F. Humphrey, F. W. Kellogg, Mrs. E. D. Knight, Jesse W. Lilienthal, Bishop A. W. Leonard, P. H. McCarthy, John L. McNab, C. C. Moore, Judge W. W. Morrow, James W. Mullen, R. C. Newell, Bishop William Ford Nichols, Rabbi J. Nieto, Lyman L. Pierce, Mrs. Florence Richmond, Theodore Roche, R. P. Schwerin, Henry T. Scott, Mrs. M. C. Sloss, C. S. Stanton, Jesse H. Steinhart, Mrs. William Hinckley Taylor, J. J. Taylor, J. J. Tynan, Rolla V. Watt, Frederick S. Whitton, Judge Curtis D. Wilbur and Otto Irving Wise.

It is imperative, according to local campaign leaders, that San Francisco reach its full quota. It is estimated that \$5 will save the life of an Armenian, Syrian or Greek. On that basis, San Francisco is being given an opportunity to save the lives of 63,000 Christians who are residing in the Biblical lands.

The oppressed peoples of the Near East are now dying by many thousands. One orphan Armenian child or Armenian widow with dependent children is dying every nine seconds. Unless this country, on which the entire burden of relief falls, provides succor immediately, hundreds of thousands of the victims of Turkish oppression will not live until spring.

Official announcement has been made that every cent contributed in the coming campaign will go for relief purposes. The expenses of the drive are being borne privately.

The Turks cannot interfere in the saving of the subject nation they tried to wipe out. Allied armies of occupation are now on the ground.

The local committeemen are confident that San Francisco will attain its full quota in the drive. Hundreds of local citizens of both sexes have volunteered their services for the campaign. During the present week all of the subcommittees for the drive will be organized and by the first of next week the local machinery will be in full motion.

**OLD SAILOR DIES.**

Hiram Randolph, brother of W. S. Randolph, financial secretary of the Coopers' Union, died last Saturday and was buried on Monday of this week. Randolph had been in the United States Navy for more than thirty years and was about to retire on a pension when death overtook him. He was buried with full military honors.

**CHARTER MEMBER DIES.**

A. T. Carter, a charter member of the Elevator Conductors and Starters' Union of this city, died on Monday morning last. Carter was one of the originators of the idea of forming a union of his craft in San Francisco. He continued one of the active spirits in the union from the time of organization up to his death.

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**BRITISH LABOR HAS SPOKEN.**

By A. M. Simons,  
(Of the American Alliance for Labor  
and Democracy.)

British labor is the first to speak since the great war began.

The election result carries encouragement and hope of a free world using its freedom intelligently.

Every pacifist intellectual, every swivel chair revolutionist was defeated.

Those Socialists and labor members who refused to betray the cause of democracy at the bidding of phrase-mongers, who saw in the war a real contest between antagonistic systems and not a doctrinaire discussion of imperialism were elected.

At the same time labor representation in Parliament was doubled and labor becomes officially the opposition party.

Never has labor been so carefully discriminatory in a great election. By its millions of votes British labor said that it wished a new society, that it endorsed the economic program of the Labor Party, that it desired the pressing of the program of housing and conciliation and education that is already revolutionizing British society.

But it refused to trust the carrying out of that program to the men and women who had betrayed the cause of labor and democracy in its greatest crisis.

The result is especially gratifying to American labor.

It was boasted by one of the would-be leaders of British pacifist laborism that the American labor and Socialist delegations had no effect in Great Britain. That statement has been widely spread by the Bolshevik pacifists in this country. At the election that would-be leader was retired to private life after many years in parliament. With him went nearly every person who agreed with him in opposition to the position taken by the American delegations.

At the same time nearly all of those members of the Labor Party who stood with the American missions have been re-elected.

While I was in Great Britain last summer Henderson, Macdonald, Lansbury and their followers told me over and over again that the war would end in a draw, that the United States could not bring sufficient force to change the result and that British labor was standing solidly behind them in a demand that peace negotiations be begun. Like our Socialist Party politicians they were always wrong.

The instinct of labor was right. It has rebuked those who wished their leadership upon labor.

The Independent Labor Party, with its membership of less than 50,000, has long been the tail that wagged the great trade union dog with 5,000,000 members.

Many of these men and women have done valuable service for labor in the past. They are persons of ability and courage. But in the time of greatest test the world has known they failed.

The Bourbons may learn from the fate of the reactionary opponents of Lloyd-George, who were practically wiped out, that there is to be no going back. His strength lay in that revolutionary reconstruction program to which he pledged support. The world is going forward.

But it is not going to leap into the air nor into an abyss. The group of editorial Bolsheviks who have sought consciously and avowedly to imitate the British Independent Labor Party and lead American labor into pathless forests of political phrases may now look upon the forecast of their fate.

The first election since the war is a mighty endorsement of the position of American labor during that war.

**LABOR COUNCIL PROGRAM.**

The San Francisco Labor Council, at its meeting last Friday evening, decided upon a portion of its labor legislation program which is to be submitted to the Legislature. The subject has been before the Law and Legislative Committee for some time and the action of the Council was based upon the recommendations of the committee.

The committee still has under consideration proposed amendments to the existing child labor law and the woman's eight-hour law. The definite proposals acted upon favorably are as follows:

An act to regulate the payment of wages and to establish regular pay-days. This would consolidate the two existing laws on the subject and place their enforcement in the hands of the Labor Commissioner. It also provides that the law shall be enforced by the district attorney. The proposal avoids existing unconstitutional provisions and provides for penalties to be recovered by civil action.

An act to define and prohibit blacklisting. The present law is held as inapplicable to most cases. The proposal is fashioned after the Arizona law.

An act to exempt from execution and attachment wages to the amount of \$300 earned by mechanics and laborers engaged in seasonal employment beyond the borders of California. The proposal seeks to remove abuses of cannery hands and fishermen-going to Alaska in the summer season. Public attention has often been centered on this question.

An act to exempt one-half of the wages of an unmarried person when such wages are necessary to support such person. This seeks to place unmarried men on an equality with married men in the matter of liability of attachment of wages.

An act to regulate fees of employment agencies to five per cent of the first month's wages.

An act to amend the law relating to gratuities and tipping.

In relation to the workmen's compensation law the Council favors the proposed amendment of the Industrial Accident Commission which would amend the present law by inserting Sections 1 and 2 of the Roseberry act, thereby restoring employers' liability.

**DEATHS.**

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William J. Daly of the railway employees, Frank J. Jennings of the stationary engineers, Frank Johnson of the sailors, Vincent J. O'Neill of the teamsters, Joseph P. Kelly of the railroad conductors, William J. Likins of the letter carriers, James Powell of the boilermakers, James C. Robinson of the teamsters, Albert Wolff of the cooks, Stephen J. Bovo of the musicians, George Radvich of the bartenders, Patrick Kane of the laundry workers, Albert S. Lyman of the teamsters, William H. Rinker of the railroad trainmen, A. T. Carter of the elevator conductors, Samuel Simon of the musicians, William Engelen of the riggers and stevedores, Arthur G. Gercke of the steamfitters, August Schreier of the plumbers, William Johanson of the sailors.

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**MURPHY ELECTED.**

Daniel C. Murphy was the unanimous choice of the Labor Council at the meeting last Friday evening for legislative agent at Sacramento during the session of the Legislature. Murphy joined the other labor representatives in the Capital City Monday afternoon. He will devote his entire attention to the interests of labor legislation.

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**BARRY ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS.**

John D. Barry, newspaperman and lecturer, spoke to the members of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night on "President Wilson and the League of Nations."

Barry emphasized the fact that he did not believe the people of America generally, including the laboring men, were taking sufficiently deep interest in the humanitarian ideals which the President is trying to bring to the fore for the purpose of establishing a better understanding among the peoples of the world and of stopping future wars.

He prefaced his remarks by a few words on the character of Wilson himself, for, he declared, no great man drops out of the skies, and in order to understand any man we must understand the influences which helped to mold his character.

Wilson's defeat by the aristocratic elements at Princeton University, when he endeavored to wield his power as president in favor of abolishing the class conscious fraternity system, Barry pointed out, was a blessing in disguise, since Wilson's opponents made it so uncomfortable for him that he was glad to relinquish the position when opportunity presented itself to run for Governor of New Jersey—a step which eventually led him to the Presidency of the United States.

A league of nations such as Wilson proposes, said the speaker, will not come into existence overnight. And it probably never will come into existence at all unless the plain people, the people who have most to gain by it, exert every bit of their power in demanding it. They must talk about it, they must write about it, they must keep it constantly in front of them. And

in emphasizing this the speaker deplored the apparent lack of interest which many of the people who have most to gain from such a league are evincing in the President's efforts to establish it.

Barry declared that, while territorial and racial questions in many countries are so involved that there might be reasonable question as to what countries a just league of nations might include, there were still certain definite tests which would prove whether the world statesmen were sincere in their desire to establish such a league.

One of these, he declared, was the question of the right of self determination for Ireland. Here he declared, there could be no question that the people of one race and country are kept in subjection by the arbitrary force of the government of another country. It is by such definite tests as this, he declared, that the real democracy of a league of nations will be judged.

The impromptu discussion that followed the address was evidence that the workmen of San Francisco not only have a deep interest in the league of nations, but that many of them have been keen students of the question.

**FRED MENDLER HONORED.**

Fred Mendler, who has served as treasurer of Bottlers' Union No. 293 from 1906 to 1919, will be presented with a solid gold watch by the union in appreciation of his faithful and efficient services rendered during these years. He has also acted as business agent and secretary on the many occasions while Secretary Rogers was out of the city attending to business of the State and international organizations. Mendler has accepted a position with the Fleishman Company and will therefore transfer to local No. 7.

**OBJECT TO DISCRIMINATION.**

The National Federation of Federal Employees will ask Congress to repeal the law of 1917 which forbids transfers of government employees at a higher wage or with promotion in less than one year.

The union declares that this discriminating legislation is a blacklist in some departments. The result has been that experienced government workers, although needed on war work, even when transferred thereto, were denied the wage belonging to such work. At the same time new and inexperienced appointees, brought in by the ten thousand, have received a wage at entrance higher than the experienced workers were allowed.

The union makes it clear that it does not contend that the new workers were overpaid, but it protests against the generally low wage scale in the government and especially against the injustice of holding down the pay of experienced workers.

With the competition of better paying work outside, the Government could never have held these workers through the war, it is claimed, had not the departments resorted to the blacklist plan, which stigmatized as unpatriotic any employee who resigned, even though he was paid less than \$2 a day. The union asks for the removal of all restrictions on transfers after six months' employment.

No enemy alien may now be engaged, or continue to be engaged, as master, mate or engineer, on home trading vessels or act as harbor master or any other official position in the employment of the harbor board in New Zealand.



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## THE END OF THE DELUGE.

By Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers.

(By courtesy of the "Christian Register.")

Scene—The Ark. Noah looking out of the window. Shem, Ham, and Japhet seated with their backs to the window.

Noah—I can't see the dove anywhere.

Shem (peevishly)—I said you'd never see that dove again. And we've lost a perfectly good raven. It's foolish to leave the window open in a time like this.

Noah—Rejoice, my son, that the dove does not return. It is a sign that the waters of the flood are abating.

Shem—Last week when the dove came back you said that was a good sign.

Noah (gently)—But, my son, you remember it brought us an olive leaf.

Shem—It was water-soaked. What's an olive leaf in a great flood like this?

Noah—Cheer up, my son. For forty days and forty nights the windows of heaven were opened, but after that when I looked out I saw signs that made me sure that the waters were abating. Let us accept the good omens. Soon we shall go out again into the pleasant fields.

Ham—That's the trouble with you, father. You are always seeing things. I remember hearing people calling you visionary. I didn't know what they meant then, but I know now. You see things before they happen.

Noah—That's a good way to see them, my son. It gives one time to prepare for them. When I saw that there was going to be a flood I got ready for it. And now that the flood is coming to an end I'm getting ready for that. Come to the window and I'll show you something that will gladden your eyes.

Japhet—I suppose, father, you expect us to see dry land.

Noah—I think it is time for you to look for it.

Japhet—But it would interfere with our work of carrying on the Ark. After we've built an ark like this and filled it with animals you don't think that we're going to give it up just because it has stopped raining. We're going to see this thing through.

Ham—Yes, and we have just been talking of having our children taught so that they can build a bigger and better ark. And if they are to build a bigger ark they must have faith to believe that there will be a bigger flood to float it. You can't neglect the spiritual.

Noah—But, my son, you must not think that floods go on forever. I lived six hundred years before anything like this happened.

Japhet—How monotonous the old times were! But let's not talk about the past or the future, but about the present. We are not antediluvians or post-diluvians but diluvians. It's a waste of time to talk about anything but the flood. Let us treat it as something permanent.

Shem—Yes, we must be practical and not delude ourselves with doves and ravens and olive leaves and rainbows. We have been shut up in this ark a long time, and it will be a longer time before we are out of it. We must prepare our minds for that.

The Ark gives a sudden lurch, there is a grinding sound, and then all is quiet.

Shem, Ham and Japhet are rolled about and then recover themselves.

Shem—That was the biggest wave yet! I believe the flood is just beginning. This seems to me like the real thing. As I was saying, father, we must not let hopefulness deceive us. We must all of us face the hard facts.

Noah (looking out of the window)—That's what I'm doing. The hard fact is Mount Ararat—and we're on it.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.

## WAITERS' UNION No. 30.

Waiters' Union No. 30 is making new headway under the officers recently installed for the ensuing year, we are informed by Jack Campbell, the delegate to the Label Section. Two of the larger houses have swung into line and signed up through the efforts of Business Agent Van Dyke and Secretary Weinberger. At the last meeting the union resolved to reinstate without the customary fee every drafted or volunteer soldier or sailor coming back from the war. The union gave a donation to the Consumers' Protective League.

## PAPER RULERS UNITE.

Paper rulers in Boston have organized and affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

During the month of December 618 new members joined the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. The brotherhood has issued a charter to the men and women employed in the Kansas City paper box industry, cutters, gluing machine operators and assistants.

## BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.

The local union of the Blacksmiths and Helpers by a unanimous vote decided at the meeting last Sunday to strike on February 1st to enforce the wage scale of the Iron Trades Council. Nearly all of the unions affiliated with the Iron Trades Council have balloted on the proposition and in each instance the vote has favored a strike to enforce the scale if the employers continue to refuse.

## SOLIDARITY.

Solidarity means unity of the human family. It must be based upon a realization of the ideals of equality, liberty and fraternity. It cannot be achieved by following the promptings of envy, ambition and disregard of the moral conscience. Tyranny, spoliation, intolerance and hatred do not lead humanity toward the goal of brotherly love and social justice. All those who are willing to serve in the cause of humanity should not dwell upon their wrongs or seek to acquire only new rights—they must learn to insist upon the performance of the duties which accompany every right or privilege. It is the privilege of any mind to excel others—go as far as it may—but such excellence does not give a right to dominate, only to be of greater service to mankind and to receive in return the appreciation and love of their fellows. Solidarity demands from its devotees deeds of forbearance and sacrifice, not the preachings of revolution and force. Solidarity means democracy, not intolerance and kaiserism.

A story has been in circulation for some time past that a die cutter employed in a Fore River, (Mass.) plant had been receiving \$224 per day for several weeks. In refutation of the fable so industriously circulated the manager of the plant says that no die cutter ever earned that sum in less than two weeks' time, and then only by working overtime. The author of the story is probably one of that numerous class of people who are fond of picturesquely exaggerating what they hear.

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# Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1919.

War has its horrors, but has this of good—  
That its sure processes sort out and bind  
Brave hearts in one intrepid brotherhood  
And leave the shams and imbeciles behind.  
—Alan Seeger.

Governor McKelvie of Nebraska has appointed  
Frank Kennedy, editor of the "Western Laborer"  
of Omaha, Labor Commissioner of the State of  
Nebraska. We congratulate both Editor Ken-  
nedy and the State of Nebraska.

If a league of nations to main the peace of  
the world does not come out of the peace con-  
ference, then the United States ought to build  
the most powerful navy in the world. Our safety  
should not be dependent upon the good will of  
others. That would not be safety at all, and we  
are big enough and wealthy enough to see to  
it that others let us alone whether they choose  
to do so or not.

The Reds are never tired telling the people  
how effective their methods are and how puny  
are the efforts of the bona fide trade-union move-  
ment; yet, strange as it may seem, the labor  
movement is growing larger and more powerful  
every day while the Reds are not even able to  
hold their own, and in fact are actually losing  
ground. Results are the best index of the suc-  
cess or failure of policies, and measured by this  
scale the trade-union movement is far out in  
the lead with the Reds away back in the ruck.  
Talk is cheap and that is why the Reds are able  
to make so much noise.

The expected has happened in Seattle. Last  
Sunday a crowd of Bolsheviks held a meeting  
in a vacant lot in that city which resulted in a  
riot, when citizens objected to the seditious  
utterances of the speakers. Seattle has been a  
hotbed for these creatures for some time, and the  
happening of last Sunday was what can be ex-  
pected wherever these lunatics are allowed to go  
unchecked. Those who advocate ignoring them  
as a means of curbing their propaganda do not  
understand the kind of animal they are dealing  
with. There is but one way to make these for-  
eigners—and nine out of every ten of them are  
foreigners—conduct themselves within the limits  
of decency, and that is to let them thoroughly  
understand that any attempt to force their the-  
ories in this country will result in disaster to  
everyone that takes part in the attempt. Tem-  
porizing with them will not do.

-:-

## Fiat Money

-:-

Some people who desire to attract the attention of the ignorant and un-  
informed and make themselves appear in the eyes of these simple folk to be men  
of great intellectual attainments are just now clamoring for an act by Congress  
which would make Liberty Bonds legal tender in order to bring those securities  
up to par value. That such an act would result in the accomplishing of this  
purpose there can be but little doubt, but those who know anything about finance  
at all know that it would also achieve another and very different end. It would  
so inflate our circulating medium as to greatly reduce the purchasing power of  
the dollar and thus work great harm and hardship upon the very people the  
advocates of the legislation say they desire to aid. The wage workers and all  
those having fixed incomes would be the first to suffer as a consequence of the  
cheapening of the dollar. There would, however, be little satisfaction to the  
worker in the fact that he had plenty of company in his misery. Is it possible  
that the advocates of this scheme are so shortsighted and unintelligent as to be  
unable to see that this would be the inevitable outcome of the success of their  
folly? Are they as gullible as the poor illiterate Russians who have accepted  
the Bolshevik program?

A ship loaded with fifty-three tons of paper money for the Bolshevik gov-  
ernment of Russia has been seized in an American harbor. The money was  
packed in 800 cases and labeled as "printed matter." There is no means of  
knowing how many other such shipments have been made during the time the  
Bolshevik government has been in power in Russia. But the fact that paper  
money is abundant there and that the inflation in the currency has caused a  
diminution in the purchasing power of the Russian ruble out of all proportion  
to the supply or scarcity of commodities, is explained in part by this incidence.

Fiat money, the advocates of which still survive among us, notwithstanding  
our own and other countries' experience, always produces an inflation of the  
currency, because of the ease with which such money is produced and the ir-  
resistible temptation accompanying it, to issue more and more of it. Just as a  
superabundance of potatoes will make that necessary commodity cheap, so will  
a superabundance of money, bonds, promissory notes, or anything else make  
it cheap—that is, require more of it in exchange for things not abundant and  
therefore not cheap.

Money is both a medium of exchange and a measure of values. In other  
words it is an instrument which enables persons in possession of different com-  
modities to make exchanges between themselves or with other parties. It also  
measures the value of the articles which it is desired to exchange. Because of  
these facts the volume of money in circulation has much to do with the value  
of money as measured by commodities—that is the purchasing power of money  
fluctuates up or down in proportion as money or commodities become scarce or  
plentiful. Thus an abundance of money makes money cheap and commodities  
dear, or if the supply of money is small the demand for it increases the amount of  
commodities that must be given in exchange for it. Then money is said to be  
dear and commodities cheap.

We had in the United States a very clear exposition of this during the clos-  
ing days of the Civil War and it continued to a great extent up to the time the  
Government resumed specie payments, yet in spite of the incontrovertible evi-  
dence before them there continued to be fiat money advocates in the country  
known as greenbackers. Even now there are those who think that all that is  
necessary in order to make money valuable is to have the government stamp a  
piece of leather or paper and put it in circulation as money. Experience the  
world over, however, has positively demonstrated that this idea is a most danger-  
ous fallacy. The people of the United States have time after time since the  
Civil War period voted down overwhelmingly schemes having the fiat money  
idea as their purpose.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Victor Berger and the other four Bolshevik defendants have been found guilty by a jury; thus Berger is more likely to go to the penitentiary rather than to Congress. The Department of Justice is slowly but surely bringing the ingrates and disloyalists of the country to a point where they will understand that the United States will not put up with Bolshevism. It is good work, and the American people will stand back of the authorities in their efforts.

The years of tireless work in the interest of the toiling millions, instead of dimming the intellect of Samuel Gompers, seems to have added fertility to a splendid mind. He is today more acute, farseeing and vigilant than ever in his efforts to promote the welfare of the men and women who earn their bread in the sweat of their brows. No power on earth can move him from the purpose that his mind perceives as the proper one to be followed to reach the goal of better things for the workers.

A wail is now being sent up by some individuals stating that they were forced in one way or another to buy Liberty Bonds during the war. We have no more sympathy for such people now than we had while the war was on. This is no place for those who enjoyed the liberties, privileges and advantages of the country and had to be forced to buy Liberty Bonds. If their interest in the country is not strong enough to induce them to buy bonds they should be told to go somewhere else and satisfy their greed. The United States in the past has harbored too many of this breed.

The San Francisco Labor Council has endorsed the proposition that soldiers and sailors discharged under the present plan for rapid demobilization be given six months pay. The discharged men served too short a time to make any savings and are illy prepared to fit themselves for re-entry into civil life. They need civilian clothes and maintenance while seeking private employment. The country can well afford to thus treat and reward the men who so willingly and efficiently met their country's call, and in most cases made sacrifices for which six months pay is but a small recognition and not in any sense a compensation for services rendered in the cause of liberty and democracy.

Peace is not yet achieved. The war powers of the Government remain still unimpaired. If any set of employers take into their minds that now, while the demobilization of the army is proceeding and a temporary lull in industry is experienced, will be the proper time to carry out a scheme to force down wages and restore pre-war conditions, they will find themselves in the same situation as the boat-owners of New York, who have been told in no uncertain tones by the President that their affairs are still under the control of the National War Labor Board. The New York situation has clarified the position of the Government at a time when employers in many parts of the country, no doubt, were contemplating plans similar to the New York boat-owners. The incident is reassuring to all those who feared that the rapid demobilization and slow resumption of peace industries had either unnerved or paralyzed the hand of the Government in keeping the scale of demands between employers and employees in the balance.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"It's just as wrong to gamble when you win as when you lose."

"Yassuh," asserted Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "De immorality is jes' as great, but de inconvenience ain't."—Washington "Star."

"De truth ain't allus easy to git at," said Uncle Eben. "A man kin sometimes say sumpin' in half a minute dat he can't explain in five years."—Washington "Star."

Tommy (at Red Cross concert)—What's that man got his eyes shut for while he's singing? Friend—Because he can't bear to see us suffer.—London "Opinion."

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "have you a minute to spare?" "Yes."

"Well, I wish you would tell me exactly what is meant by a 'league of nations' and 'freedom of the seas.'"—Washington "Star."

On an American transport two days out from New York:

First Sambo (who is really enjoying the sea, to his dark companion, who has gone below)—Nigger! Come on up! We're passing a ship! Voice from Below—I don't want to see no ship. You jes' call me when we're passing a tree!—"Tit-Bits."

Reproduced from a prize contest in which Honoria Squiggins, the Child Wonder of Squashville, won by a neck:

"Two hearts that yearn  
For love's sweet prison,  
Where his is her'n  
And her'n is his'n."  
—Richmond "Times-Dispatch."

Her name was Lulu and she knitted a pair of socks to be sent overseas. She put her card in one of the socks and in due time a note came back from the soldier to whom they had been given. It ran:

"Dear Lulu: Last April I received a pair of socks and in one of these I found your card. Please send another pair. I feel that I should have a change."—Yonkers "Statesman."

The boat drifted out on the sunlit sea. The man and the maiden were silent and a little sad. His leave was ended; the time for parting had come.

"Dearest," he breathed softly, "will you float with me always—down the stream of life?"

"The same as now?" she whispered.

"The same as now," said he.

"I will, gladly," she cried.

He was rowing, doing all the hard work; she had the helm, she steered.—"Tit-Bits."

Magistrate—Great Scott, officer, how did these men come to be so badly bruised and battered up?

Officer—Please, your Honor, they were discussing the peace settlement.—Baltimore "American."

A jury recently met to inquire into a case of suicide. After sitting through the evidence the twelve men retired, and, after deliberating, returned with the following verdict:

"The jury are all of one mind—temporarily insane."—Jersey Journal.

Teacher—Did you know that George Washington never told a lie?

Boy—No, sir; I only heard it.—Boston "Transcript."

## MISCELLANEOUS

## THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

Kings! Emperors! Are you all deaf and dumb?  
Will you not listen to the cry of peace  
Until too late to save your tottering thrones?  
Can you not read the writing on the wall?  
Do you not know your hour of doom has come?  
You piled up war on war without surcease.  
You filled your lands with blood and graves  
with bones;  
And you must reap the whirlwind of it all.

The people will arise. At last they'll see  
You are the cause of all their misery!  
They'll hurl you headlong from your palace  
bowers;  
They'll tear your bastiles down and set men free!  
Fair Liberty will vanquish Tyranny,  
And Right, not Might, will wield your an-  
cient powers!

Then will be born the Brotherhood of Man,  
That will transcend the boundaries of race,  
Enfold all lands beneath its peaceful sway,  
Include all creeds within its kindly span—  
A world's United States will take the place  
Of all the battling, bleeding nations of today!  
—Severance Johnson.

## AN EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Germany is helping to pay the expenses of the American Army of Occupation. Already a total of more than three million dollars has been delivered by special trains to General Joe Dickman at Coblenz, and other expense accounts will be rendered.

This money and the other millions that Germany will pay do not comprise a loan. They are dead losses. They will bear no interest and will never be returned.

Germany lost the war. If she had won, special trains would be running from Seattle, San Diego, Portland, Salt Lake City, Oakland, Los Angeles, Spokane, San Francisco, Phoenix, Reno and scores of other Western cities hurrying money and supplies toward big German liners waiting to put out from New York harbor bound for Hunland.

Your money would go. It would not be a loan. You would receive no interest and you would have no idea of the particular purchases made with your savings. You would "dig" when the Germans said "dig."

And who protected you from this situation? Who determined that Germany, and not you, should give up savings? Who met the German "schrecklichkeit" on land and water and drove home our victory?

Can you say honestly that the war is over when they are not even home, their wounds cured, their compensation paid and the bills contracted for their victory fully met?

When the Victory Loan comes along in April, don't sit back and say you've done your part. Compare whatever you have done with the sacrifices made by our sailors and soldiers. If they had quit when they had been in one or two stiff fights, you'd be loading up these special trains for Germany and paying the expenses of a German army of occupation.

## ELECTRICAL WORKERS IN CONVENTION

The Pacific Coast District Council of Electrical Workers' convention was called to order at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the headquarters of the Pacific District Council in the Pacific building by President R. E. Swaine. Delegates from all the Coast cities were in attendance. The convention was in session for three days, and much important business was transacted, according to Secretary John F. Wilson.



## THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

By John Rohden.

The question of the eight-hour workday is usually only discussed from the point of view that the shorter day would make the employee fit for producing more per hour. I will leave the employee out of my discussion and dwell upon what the employer would profit. Manufacturers, business men and employers who still cling to the nine and ten-hour day fail absolutely to see what the institution of the eight-hour day would bring to them. They think only of the hours of service of their employees that would be lost to them while they would be compelled to pay the same amount in wages. They seem to be unable to grasp the one big result which would follow the inauguration of the shorter workday, and that is that more men would be able to hold steady jobs and to earn and spend more money. I will illustrate this by an algebraic example. Let us take a community with a population of 3000 working men earning an average of \$25 per week for six days' work, ten hours per day. They would earn \$75,000 for the 180,000. Now we will say nothing of the fact that a man working nine hours will do as much as the fellow working ten hours day after day. The ten-hour man is worn out. The nine-hour man is far fresher.

The purpose of these lines shall be to illustrate the bigger buying power of a community employing more men because of the shorter workday. Therefore, following the above figures, to produce the same amount of work in six eight-hour days as was delivered in six ten-hour days would call for 3750 men. These 750 extra men, paid the same scale, would earn \$18,750, which naturally would influence both the local and national buying power and would open the eyes of the employer who formerly was blind to the value to himself of the shorter workday.

These 750 men would be able to spend more for food, clothing, rent and other things, and as a consequence the employer would be as big a winner as the employees.

Now is the time to induce Congress to pass an eight-hour-day law, before the soldiers return from their victories.

The results accruing from the general campaign for better sanitary conditions in composing rooms and the eight-hour day and their effect on longevity are startlingly apparent in the subjoined table, taken from the mortuary records of the International Typographical Union:

Year	Number Deaths	Average Age at Death	Total No. of Members	Deaths per 1,000
1900	419	41.25	32,105	13
1901	406	41.94	34,948	11.6
1902	474	42.94	38,364	12.35
1903	476	42.62	42,436	11.21
1904	578	45.5	46,165	12.52
1905	567	45.26	46,734	12.13
1906	512	44.02	44,980	11.4
1907	561	46.07	42,857	13.2
1908	538	45.05	43,740	12.3
1909	509	46.09	44,921	11.3
1910	574	46.07	47,848	12
1911	639	49.12	51,095	12.5
1912	655	48.09	53,807	12.5
1913	687	49.24	55,614	12.3
1914	713	48.7	58,537	12
1915	696	50.84	59,671	11.7

This increase of the average length of life of the printer—more than nine years added in fifteen years' time—is due almost entirely to the shorter workday and improved sanitary conditions which have resulted from the campaign of education conducted by the International Typographical Union.

## MOLDERS FAVOR STRIKE.

The Molders' Union has voted to strike on February 1st if the employers do not before that date agree to the scale presented by the Iron Trades Council. Negotiations have been carried on with the employers for some time but without satisfactory results up to the present.

## METAL TRADES CONFERENCE.

The Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council in session in Portland last week voted to have no further dealings with the Macy Board owing to the recent wage award which is considered very unfair. The board will be given notice that the workers will negotiate directly with the employers, and that any attempt by the employer to reduce wages will be resisted with all the power of the metal trades on the whole Pacific Coast.

A convention of the Council is called to meet in Portland, February 17th, to formulate a blanket agreement for the entire Coast, to go into operation April 1st. The new agreement will provide uniform wages and working conditions for all cities on the Coast, and will be submitted direct to the employers for the approval. Each local union affiliated with the metal trades will be entitled to one delegate in this convention.

Consideration of this question and the proposition of organizing all metal trades into one organization consumed most of the time of the sessions.

A reconstruction program was placed in the hands of a committee which recommended reorganization of the American Federation of Labor along industrial lines. The various metal trades and departmental councils are to be gradually industrialized and their representatives will in time supersede international union representatives in the American Federation of Labor in accordance with the program adopted. The opinion is expressed that as this is accomplished, craft unions as they now exist will have become institutions of the past.

The idea calls for the centralizing of power and the elimination of the many classifications in a given industry, for instance, the metal trades. The Portland convention went on record as seeking in the immediate future only three classifications in the metal trade industry, namely, journeymen, helpers and apprentices, with one rate of pay for each classification. It is proposed to equalize the wage of the laborer and the skilled mechanic, as it is believed that the mechanic must be eventually brought down to the wage level of the laborer or the laborer must be brought to the wage level of the mechanic.

Immediate establishment of the 44-hour week for all the metal workers of the entire Coast was one of the important decisions of the convention. A further recommendation was made to the effect that future reductions in the working hours per day be established from time to time to meet unemployment. The reason given for adoption of this principle is that neither the Government nor the employers have made any provision for the employment of returning soldiers and sailors. The metal tradesmen of the Coast declare that hours of work will be so regulated that workers shall not be unemployed in the future. In other words, it is proposed that returning soldiers and sailors, as well as civilians, shall have steady employment.

## ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will be headed by "The Forest Fire" which scenically is the biggest thing in vaudeville. In addition to its wonderful effects it is a tense little drama acted by the most capable company of players it was possible to secure. "The Forest Fire" has to do with the wild ride of an engine through such a conflagration produced without the use of fire of any sort, but entirely by electrical and scenic effects; the illusion is carried on with such vividness that even the unimaginative can almost feel the heat of the flames. The Bidwell Producing Company, Inc., attended to the production and Sylvia Bidwell is seen in the principal role, that of a telephone operator, a part she played during the presentation in London. Caroline Kohl, who last appeared with Mrs. Fiske in

"Madam Sand," is now successfully playing her first engagement in vaudeville and is presenting a compelling play, "No Sabe," which many critics consider one of the strongest and most striking acts of the season. She is supported by an excellent company consisting of George Sherwood, Montgomery Holland, George Fee, and John Hendricks. The combined weight of Buster Santos and Jacque Hays, "The girls with the funny figures," is about 340 pounds. Dainty Miss Hays tips the scales at 90, while her hearty and wholesome partner possesses the rest of the tonnage. It is this contrast that forms the basis of the exceedingly funny exchange of repartee which they have branded "The Health Hunters." Miss Santos is an exceedingly capable comedienne while Miss Hays is an excellent foil for her and the possessor of a sweet soprano voice. Mazie King, who has few equals as a toe dancer, will present what she calls "Dance Jingles," in which she will have the aid of Marshall Hall, an exceedingly clever terpsichorean. Miss King is probably the only dancer who executes her entire program on her toes. Clara and Emily Barry, dainty delineators of popular melodies, although members of the famous Barry and Fay families, do not seek to bask in the light of reflected glory. They have by their ability thoroughly established themselves in popular favor and are always welcome visitors. Leo Beers, vaudeville's distinctive entertainer, and Swor and Avey, the blackface comedians, whose recent engagements were limited to one week, will return for next week only. Harry and Grace Ellsworth in song and dance, and Stella Mayhew, the cheeriest of comedienues, will shed lustre upon one of the most brilliant programs ever presented in vaudeville.

Gasoline producers are complaining that the gasless days were foolish and that there is now, as a consequence, a great overproduction of gasoline. Has anybody noticed that the price has fallen about ten cents a gallon as a consequence?

Nobody talks much that doesn't say unwise things.

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**MOONEY CONGRESS.**

By Ed. Gammons.

The Labor Congress called by the International Workers' Defense League to consider the best policy of freeing Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, is now in session in Chicago.

The first day's proceedings was spent in a test of strength between representatives of American Federation of Labor delegates and a host of others sent by the Socialist party and the I. W. W. Those organizations were not included in the call sent out by the Defense League. Nevertheless hundreds of delegates were there from these bodies. The committee on credentials appealed to the congress and on a vote being taken the radicals were denied participation in the proceedings.

The next test of strength was on Wednesday when Ed. Nolan, secretary-treasurer of the International Workers' Defense League, was elected permanent chairman by a vote of 350 to 160. The radical candidate was Jim Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. This vote would indicate that the total number of American Federation of Labor delegates present and accepted as permanent delegates was over 500, a goodly showing. Maurer was elected vice-chairman, and E. B. Ault, editor of the Seattle "Union Record," was elected secretary to the congress.

The Honorable W. Bourke Cochran, of New York, addressed the opening session of the gathering, and Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the War Labor Board, spoke Wednesday.

Nothing has yet been done to indicate what action will be taken on the main question, viz: the best policy to pursue towards the freeing of Mooney and Billings. The radicals endeavored to sidetrack this in favor of discussion of policies of reconstruction and a series of irrelevant matters. This action was vigorously opposed by John H. Walker, president of the United Mine Workers of America and the Illinois Federation of Labor, and other noted labor leaders. The conservatives won easily and the main question holds the right of way.

The preliminary organization work and the large number of delegates attending augur well for the success of the congress. In fact that is assured beyond question.

**FIVE-HOUR DAY BEST.**

Professor Hobhouse, of the London School of Economics, takes little stock in the claim of some brain workers that they labor eight hours a day and longer. This claim is often used by the opponents of the eight-hour day for industrial workers. Professor Hobhouse says:

"When asked my personal view of the eight-hour question I begin with my own experience.

"I have worked with my brain as hard as another for the best part of a lifetime; but since boyhood I have never done a regular eight-hour day. The simple reason is that I get my maximum output on a five-hour day or thereabouts, and you would find many brain workers who, if they kept careful count, could tell you the same thing.

"There are, indeed, some very tough subjects who can do a great deal more. I knew a legal luminary who told me that he worked at least twelve hours a day and then read metaphysics in his armchair. But I never thought his metaphysics were very good. Darwin, who could hardly be accused of intellectual slackness or inefficiency, did four hours a day regularly. And I remember the late master of Balliol saying that he considered five (my figure) a good allowance for a normal reading man. So when manual workers demand an eight-hour day it is certainly not for the likes of me to accuse them of slackness."

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

**PATRONIZE THE UNION SHOP.**

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council has frequently called the attention of union men to the necessity of demanding the union label, card and button. We did this with the idea in mind that this would materially assist those unions struggling to gain a foothold. Thanks to the cordial response of the trade unionists our work has been in a measure fruitful and we believe that the demand for union-made goods more than anything else has helped in a large measure in removing the bitterness and distrust against organized labor which was so prevalent here some years ago.

Now we again ask all union men who are able to, to buy clothing from San Francisco merchant tailors who are able to furnish the union label. This will tend to make more employment for our San Francisco union tailors and will also keep San Francisco money in circulation here. Not merely the tailor will be benefited by this but the entire community will feel the result of this policy for the tailor in turn will be apt to spend the money he makes here with a local man.

But be sure the tailor you patronize conducts a union shop and is able to supply the union label. There are some local tailor shops maintaining pretentious and flashy window displays that have their work done in Chinese sweatshops in Chinatown. Clothing made in these shops is hastily thrown together by underpaid Chinamen and when finished is sent to a machine presser to have the shape pressed into the clothes. It is obvious that clothes so made can not retain their shape for long and will not wear as well nor give the buyer the same service that clothes made in a union shop by union tailors, enjoying the eight-hour day, light, sanitary workrooms and

living wages, will. Sweatshop clothing made by underpaid workers cannot compare in value with union-made clothes and perforce cannot be expected to give the same satisfaction.

It is to the interest, then, of every union man to be sure he gets a union-made suit. First of all by so doing he is true to his obligation and principles; secondly, thereby he assists and insures the success of the union shop; thirdly, he is sure of getting clothing that is made by expert tailors, that has the quality and value built into it, and will stand a reasonable amount of wear, giving him the greatest value and the longest service.

Stimulate home industry, buy union-made clothing made in San Francisco.

"When you buy union-made goods you employ union labor."

**TO KEEP WORK GOING.**

The Department of Labor has created a new activity, to be known as the division of public works and construction development. Its purpose is to urge the construction of public works and private enterprises.

It is stated that there are but two possibilities of avoiding serious unemployment during the remainder of the winter. One is the wasteful plan of continuing on a large scale the production of war materials. The other is the development of public works and private building enterprises. The Department of Labor intends to encourage the latter theory.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.



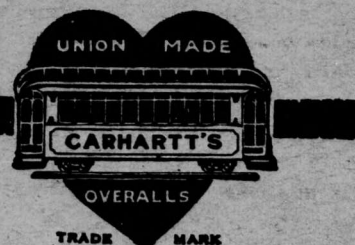
You get more quality, more service in

# Carhartt Overalls

than in any other overalls you can buy at the same price.

This is made possible by the extensive scale on which "CARHARTT'S" are made—even to the manufacturing of the denim and trimmings in "CARHARTT'S" own cotton mills, which are maintained for this purpose.

**SOLD ONLY BY THE  
BETTER CLASS OF STORES**





## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held January 10, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice-President Bonsor in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—From Cooks' Union—A. E. Steimer, E. G. Buehrer, Wm. Furlong, C. C. Haugaard, Jos. Depool. Draftsmen No. 11—W. E. Hodge, P. H. Steiner, W. E. Newbert, W. J. Wilkinson. Horseshoers—P. Burk. Asphalt Workers—John Deveney. Tanners—W. J. Miller. Auto Bus Operators—M. Rantz, Simon Lewis, Guy Lathrop. Janitors—J. R. Matheson, Chas. Erickson, Al. Tersick. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Ed. Farrell, T. Johnson, E. C. Page, P. Barnecut. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Theo. A. Buickerood, Geo. G. Kidwell. Barbers—Roe H. Baker, Geo. Borges, Dan F. Tattenham, Stanley Roman, Geo. Price, Fred Smith, Chas. Koch. Riggers and Stevedores—Thos. F. Bryant, M. T. Doyle, E. H. Foley, John Kean, August Kravchik, Thos. Murtle, P. J. McCloskey, George McNulty, Robert Patterson, Joseph Shaunnessey. Milk Wagon Drivers—C. J. Doyle, vice L. J. McGinn. Waiters—J. Weinberger, Hugo Ernst, O. W. Maguire, C. F. Welsh, Theo. Johnson, Robert Symes, L. A. Francoeur, H. W. Van Dyke, Ralph Baldwin, Selig Schulberg. Cemetery Employees—John Dunphy, William Doyle. Musicians—A. Dijeau, J. J. Matheson, W. C. Kittler, John D. Hynes, Gus. Selo, J. W. Spencer, Sam Davis. Streetcarman—Wm. Corcoran, D. J. Casey, B. Doyle, R. M. McDonald, J. Phelan, A. L. Meyer, F. E. Davidson. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Telegram from the Italian Labor Mission, thanking Council for its brotherly feeling and kind reception. From Congressmen Nolan and Kahn, with reference to Government ownership of the railroads and telegraph systems. From the District Council of Carpenters of San Diego, protesting against the award of contracts to China or Japan. From Stable Employees, approving the plan of co-operation as recommended by the Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Iron Trades Council, requesting a boycott on the Alaska Packers' Association. From Auto Bus Operators' Union, requesting a boycott on the firm of Geo. Lawrence, 1445 Valencia street, jitney bus operator.

Request Complied With—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to women on the Community Labor Boards.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Delegate O'Connell with reference to conditions in Alaskan fisheries and calling for an investigation by the Department of Labor. Moved, that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolution read:

"Whereas, In order to protect the health of the general public that use canned meats, the United States Government maintains strict sanitary regulations in practically all canneries, and Federal inspectors do not allow the flesh of an animal to be preserved that was in an unhealthy condition when it was killed.

"Whereas, The United States Government annually propagates millions of fish, and turns them loose in the rivers of the Territory of Alaska, in order to create and furnish a supply of fish food.

"Whereas, Fish is a meat product which is very easily affected by unsanitary conditions when being preserved, especially in cans.

"Whereas, Practically all the companies canning fish in Alaska, contract the canning of fish to Chinese contractors who supply the em-

ployees, subject to certain rules formulated by the fish companies.

"Whereas, For many years the employees engaged in the Alaska canneries were composed entirely of Chinese. During the past eight or ten years, owing to the opportunity for better employment under more favorable conditions for the people of that race, it has been impossible to secure Chinese labor. Japanese labor was next tried, but the Japanese laborer would not work under the conditions maintained by the fish companies. At present the employees are principally recruited from the lowest classes of laborers of all nationalities. Some others are induced to go owing to the glowing account made by those engaged in securing the necessary number of employees. The police courts are used to recruit employees, as some of the prisoners were given the option of going to jail or going to Alaska to can fish. The employees are kept in a state of practical involuntary servitude, for once having gone on board a vessel bound for the Alaska canneries there is very little chance to leave until the vessel returns them to the place they sailed from. The employees sign a contract (which very few, if any, understand) to remain the season. Practically all of the provisions of this contract are against the employees and when the season is over they receive about one-half of the amount they engaged for. The employees are promised good, clean American food, which they never receive, as they are fed on what is known as Chinese food, so that in order to subsist they have to expend large sums buying food from the stores provided by the contractor. After going on board the vessel and before the departure the employees are advanced a certain percentage of the wages which are as yet unearned, usually thirty (\$30.00) dollars to each man. No matter how long the time may be between the time the employees go on board and the time when the vessel sails, they are not permitted to leave the vessel, as they are prevented by the agents of private detective agencies employed by the fish companies. After the employees receive their advance money, certain merchants (those who helped to recruit the employees) are permitted to go on board the vessel to take orders for clothing and supplies. The prices charged are a great deal higher than the employees would have to pay if allowed to go ashore and trade where they could obtain the supplies they needed. In many instances (if not all) the goods furnished are inferior to the samples submitted when purchasing.

"Whereas, The employees are engaged without any physical examination and are sent to Alaska to work in fish slime, acid, lye, steam, etc., all of which causes sores to break out on their hands. The quarters in which the employees are confined on board the vessel for a thirty (30) days' trip (average) to Alaska are a menace to health. When an employee is taken sick at the cannery, if the company physician reports the employee able to work and if he refuses to resume his duties he is fined (usually) three dollars (\$3.00) for each day, thereby causing the employee to return whether he is in proper health or not. The amount of the fine is deducted from his wages.

"Whereas, Some of the employees are recruited in Arizona and some in Southern California with the promise of free transportation to the place where the vessel is to sail from. When they are paid off the fare is deducted from their wages. Last season thirty (\$30.00) dollars was deducted for fare from Arizona points and fifteen (\$15.00) dollars from San Diego.

"Whereas, These are only a part of the outrageous conditions that exist in this industry.

"Whereas, The employees of the fish canning companies that catch the fish are members of the Alaska Fishermen's Union and through or-

ganization have had federal legislation enacted placing the catching of the fish under federal regulations, and through the strength of their organization compel the fish companies to give them decent food, wages and other conditions.

"Whereas, owing to the fact that the fish are canned in the Territory of Alaska it is difficult for the States, where the employees are engaged and paid off, to enact legislation to entirely correct the existing outrageous conditions.

"Whereas, There is practically no inspection of the fish canned in Alaska, and according to

## Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

"THE FOREST FIRE," A Drama of the Timberland, with Sylvia Bidwell Company; BUSTER SANTOS & JACQUE HAYS, "The Girls with the Funny Figures"; MAZIE KING with Marshall Hall in "Dance Jingles"; CLARA & EMILY BARRY, Dainty Delineators of Popular Melodies; Mr. LEO BEERS, Distinctive Entertainer; SWOR & AVEY, Impersonators of the Southern Negro; HARRY & GRACE ELLSWORTH in Song and Dance; STELLA MAYHEW, "I Ain't Gonna Bother with 'At'"; HEARST WEEKLY; "NO SABLE," by Ellsha Cook, with CAROLINE KOHL and a Compe- tent Cast.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

## Your Next Hat Sir!

BE SURE IT'S A  
**BERTILLION**  
They're Union Made

**Bertillion Leading Hatter**  
**745 MARKET STREET**

Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

## The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

Savings Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.  
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement & 7th Av.  
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets .....	\$58,893,078.42
Deposits .....	54,358,496.50
Capital Actually Paid Up .....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds .....	2,336,411.92
Employees' Pension Fund .....	295,618.00

### OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.  
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christensen, L. S. Sherman.

Phone Market 5725 UNION STORE

## BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco



reports of the cannery employees the conditions which surround this industry are so intolerable they should be thoroughly investigated and such regulations put into effect by the federal government that will guarantee to the public that the fish are packed in a sanitary manner and that the men employed are healthy and properly cared for; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council in regular meeting assembled this 10th day of January, 1919, that we request the Department of Labor to investigate the conditions existing in the Alaska fish canning industry, in order that sanitary regulations may be enacted to guarantee the public health and laws enacted providing for the welfare of the men employed in the canneries.

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senators, Congressmen and Governors of California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona and Alaska, the Speaker of the Senate and Assembly of the State of California and to the press."

**Reports of Unions**—Beer Bottlers—Requested the assistance of Council to prevent the passage of the prohibition bill now before the Legislature. Shoe Clerks—Reported that all stores down town close at 6 o'clock, including Saturday, requested assistance in bringing about same conditions in the Mission district; Chick's Booterie affair. Postoffice Clerks—Are making efforts to have salaries increased; Madden bill providing increases for fiscal year.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended that the communication from Dallas, Texas, with reference to Labor Temple, be filed. Recommended that the Council donate \$25.00 for the purpose of assisting the Consumers' Co-operative League in perfecting its organization. On the request of the Italian Labor Mission, secretary was instructed to gather available information and forward it at the earliest opportunity. Report concurred in.

**Special Order of Business**—John D. Barry addressed the Council on President Wilson and the League of Nations. Moved that Council instruct editor of "Labor Clarion" to publish the address in the "Labor Clarion"; carried.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Recommended that the Council endorse the following bills: An Act to regulate the payment of wages and to establish regular pay-days; an act to define and prohibit blacklisting; an act to exempt from execution or attachment of wages to the amount of \$300 earned by mechanics and laborers engaged in seasonal employments beyond the borders of the State of California; an act to exempt from wages and attachment one-half of the wages of unmarried persons; an act to limit the fees of employment agencies to five per cent of the first month's wages; an act to amend the law relating to gratuities. Committee reported progress on child labor law, employers' liability and eight-hour law for women.

Acting on the communication from the Seattle Central Labor Council, committee recommended that the Council endorse committee's proposal that each discharged soldier and sailor receive six months' pay to enable him to obtain civilian clothes and proper maintenance in seeking re-employment in civil life. Report concurred in.

**New Business**—Moved to send Bro. Murphy to Sacramento to attend the sessions of California Legislature; carried. Moved to send Bro. Mullen to Sacramento to appear before Efficiency Committee now investigating state bureaus; carried. Moved that the secretary be instructed to go to Sacramento in the interests of the Brewery Workers; carried.

**Receipts**—\$262.25. **Expenses**—\$132.75.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### TEAMSTERS ELECT DELEGATES.

The count of the ballots for delegates to represent Teamsters' Union No. 85 gives the following as elected: State Federation of Labor—James E. Wilsoff, John E. Stewart and William McDonald. City Front Federation—Michael Casey, John P. McLaughlin, and John E. Stewart. Labor Council—James Wilson, John E. Stewart, John P. McLaughlin, Michael Casey, A. E. Otts, T. Kehoe, William Conboy, T. Ryan and S. Derham. John A. O'Connell and James Hopkins were elected to the Labor Council and State Federation of Labor, respectively, prior to the balloting, by acclamation.

### EDUCATE IMMIGRANTS.

President Matheson of the Janitors' Union, at the request of the union, is preparing a brief which is to be submitted to the Italian Labor Mission before it leaves the United States. The main purpose of the brief is to convey to the Italian workers the necessity of a substantial degree of education for themselves and other foreign workers before coming to this country in order that they may meet with less exploitation from employers.

The janitors have found certain foreigners to be a serious handicap in the way of the union members obtaining fair wages and conditions for all of the men and women working at that calling. The union believes that if the men in foreign countries are educated along general lines and particularly along trade union lines the way will be paved in the future to obtain and retain better wages and conditions of employment for both citizens and immigrants.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.

### WELCH HEADS BRICKLAYERS.

Election of officers for Bricklayers' Union No. 7, resulted as follows:

President, James P. Welch; vice-president, Edward Theil; recording secretary, Charles A. Dunn; secretary-treasurer, Edward L. Nolan; arbitration board, Charles Noonan, Neil Sweeney and J. A. Johnson; trustees, Matt Farrell, John Hannifan and Joseph Mazza; delegates to Building Trades Council, Edward L. Nolan, Charles Noonan, Joseph Mazza, George Kelly, Charles Dunn and James Welch; delegates to Labor Council, Edward L. Nolan, R. Hopkins, Charles Noonan, Al Brady, Ed Barthold and John Hannifan; delegates to Iron Trades Council, Edward L. Nolan, R. Hopkins, Charles Noonan, Joseph Mazza, James Welch and Matt Farrell.

### SEEK RELIEF BY CONGRESS.

The Labor Council will ask the Department of Labor to draft suitable legislation to be presented to Congress seeking to correct the conditions surrounding employment, sanitation and other evils connected with the Alaska canneries and fisheries. John A. O'Connell presented the matter to the Labor Council in a lengthy resolution which reviewed the almost unbelievable conditions surrounding this industry. Federal inspection is asked for every bit of food packed in Alaska. The Congressmen of Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Arizona are asked to join with those from California in pressing immediate enactment of any such measures as may be drafted by the Department of Labor.

### STABLE AND GARAGE MEN.

The Stable and Garage Men's Union has indorsed the co-operative program as presented by the Labor Council. This carries with it approval and indorsement of the activities of the newly organized Consumers' League.

## The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

# MEN!

## Where is Your Old-Time Reciprocity?



By ALBERT S. SAMUELS

Time was when Union Labor was regarded as the most conscientious of all classes in supporting the official paper.

Lately I seldom hear a man say, "I am patronizing you because you advertise in the official organ of my Union." I like to hear men say that. I appreciate the large patronage that Union men have given me and are giving me, but I want them to see that their paper gets the credit that is due it.

I believe in and support Union Labor. In return I want you men to patronize me. I will give full value for every dollar spent here, and anytime you are not satisfied with a purchase I will make a prompt and just adjustment. I promise you a square deal in diamonds, watches, jewelry and optical goods.

Watchmakers *The Albert S. Samuels Co.* Jewelers Opticians

895 MARKET STREET, near Fifth



**Allied Printing Trades Council**

Room 302, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
**FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.**  
Telephone Park 7797.  
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

- \*Linotype Machines.
- †Intertype Machines.
- \*†Linotype and Intertype.
- ‡Simplex Machines.

(31)	Architect Press, The.....	245	Mission
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Height
7	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	268	Market
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	370	Second
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
3	*Brunt, Walter N.....	766	Mission
4	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.....	112	Hyde
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(37)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(89)	*Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(140)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Elghth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.....	818	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
5	Guedet Printing Co.....	344	Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	565	Mission
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1208	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(84)	Liberty Press.....	25	Fremont
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. C.....	3390	Eighteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	435	Pine
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	363	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	440	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	1218	Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25	Jessie
(32)	*Norton, R. H.....	5716	Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(88)	*Polyglot Printing Co.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.....	516	Mission
(34)	Reuter Bros.....	518	Valencia
(61)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(64)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(83)	Samuel Printing Co.....	16	Larkin
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(58)	Severance-Roche Co.....	1733	Mission
6	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(52)	Turner & Dahnen.....	134	Golden Gate Ave.
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	1105	Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2436	California
(43)	Western Printing Co.....	82	Second
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	350	Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

**BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.**

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(205)	Bowman & Pimley.....	343	Front
(191)	Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....	442	Sansome
(210)	Dever, Garrity Co.....	515	Howard
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(221)	Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340	Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(195)	Stumm, E. C.....	675	Stevenson
(168)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

**CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.**

(161)	Occidental Supply Co.....	580	Howard
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**GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.**

(3)	Brunt, Walter N.....	766	Mission
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**LITHOGRAPHERS.**

(234)	Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc. The...	509-515	Howard
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission

**MAILERS.**

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency.....	766	Mission
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**NEWSPAPERS.**

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Height
(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340	Sansome
(8)	*The Bulletin.....	767	Market
(11)	*Call and Post, The.....	New Mtgmy. and Jessie	
(25)	*Daily News.....	340	Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(21)	Labor Clarion.....	Sixteenth and Capp	
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.....	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.....	643	Stevenson
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(39)	*Mission Enterprise.....	3358	Twenty-second
(144)	Organized Labor.....	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423	Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The.....	643	Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(7)	*Star, The.....	1122-1124	Mission
(41)	The Seamen's Journal.....	59	Clay
(38)	*Vestkusten, Swedish.....	30	Sharon

**PRESSWORK.**

(134)	Independent Press Room.....	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.....	330	Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room.....	509	Sansome

**RUBBER STAMPS.**

(83)	Samuel Printing Co.....	16	Larkin
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**BADGES AND BUTTONS.**

(3)	Brunt, Walter N.....	766	Mission
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**TICKET PRINTERS.**

(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
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**PHOTO ENGRAVERS.**

(197)	Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....	259	Minna
(201)	Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....	573	Mission
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53	Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563	Clay
(202)	Congdon, Harry R.....	311	Battery
(198)	S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(209)	Salter Bros.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343	Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.....	76	Second

**STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.**

(212)	Hoffschneider Bros.....	140	Second
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**We Don't Patronize List.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.  
United Cigar Stores.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and  
Clement street, grocer.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS**

On Sunday, January 12th, the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society held its semi-annual meeting at Union Hall in San Francisco Labor Temple. With a membership of 223, this society has been passing through the most critical period in its history, but thanks to a wise administration of its affairs during preceding years the organization has ample funds to meet its obligations during these days of unusual sickness. The board of directors reported thirty-four members on the sick list during the months of October, November and December, benefits paid during that period amounting to nearly \$800. Dr. A. B. McGill, the society's physician, reported 125 office calls, 174 house calls, and 255 prescriptions for those months. He was unanimously elected the society's physician for San Francisco members for the year 1919. Dr. E. V. Tiffany, who has been the physician for Oakland members the past year, tendered his resignation for the reason that he found the work too heavy in addition to his general practice. Dr. H. G. McGill, residing in Oakland, brother of Dr. A. B. McGill, was elected to succeed Dr. Tiffany. The retiring members of the board of directors, William B. Reilly, George M. Hearst and A. R. Chenoweth, were all re-elected for another term. S. A. McDonnell, Powell and Geary streets, will continue as San Francisco druggists for the society, and the Bowman Drug Company of Oakland and Berkeley will act in like capacity for Oakland members.

Barney Goldberg, formerly of the Hicks-Judd chapel, writes an interesting letter from France in which he says that he has until recently been employed in the Adjutant General's printing department at General Headquarters, being in charge of the composing room. Because of the fact that he can speak several languages, Goldberg was recently transferred to the document translation department. A majority of the men employed in the printing department, Goldberg says, are card men, coming from all sections of the United States. William H. Hatch, also a member of No. 21, is employed in the printing department at General Headquarters.

A recent Associated Press story carries the information that many women who have been taking the places of men in the State of Idaho during the war will retain their positions. The report continues that in but one case on record have these women received equal pay with men, and that was in the union printing offices of the state.

A paragraph in the letter of the New York correspondent of the "Typographical Journal" published in the January issue says that the New York "World" has paid out to its employees in the military and naval service of the country the sum of \$128,729.27, the amount being the difference between their salaries received from the federal government and what they would have received from the "World".

Joe Holland, of the "Chronicle" chapel, recently received a letter from an operator friend employed on one of the daily newspapers in Dublin, Ireland, saying that among the recent visitors to the Dublin office was A. E. Bellamy, member of No. 21 and former member of the executive committee.

Carl H. House, a former member of No. 21, but who left this jurisdiction in January, 1916, writes from Portland, Ore., that he has recently been mustered out of the military service. House is still a member of Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, having been carried on the rolls of that organization during the period of his service for the country.



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 148 Stewart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 94—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntman, Secretary.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.  
Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple.  
Composition Hoofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 Fifth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 823 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 742 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary, 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoofers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 p. m.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Jewelry Workers No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 2—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1245 Steiner.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 13 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 48—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 433—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stage Employees—68 Haight.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—112 Valencia.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers No. 57 (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers No. 72 (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maenherbund Hall, 24th and Potrero.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 823 Mission.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Secretary, 1437 Polk.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Peace and order and security and liberty are safe so long as love of country burns in the heart of the people. It should not be forgotten, however, that liberty does not mean lawlessness. Liberty to make our own laws does not give us license to break them. Liberty to make our own laws commands a duty to observe them ourselves and to enforce obedience among all others within their jurisdiction. Liberty is responsibility, and responsibility is duty, and that duty is to preserve the exceptional liberty we enjoy within the law and for the law and by the law.—McKinley.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.

## CHIEF EXAMINER RETURNS.

John Kelly, chief examiner for the local branch of the United States Employment Service, is on duty at the Presidio again after recovering from an illness of two weeks' duration. Kelly is in charge of the service at the Presidio which attends to the registration and placement of soldiers in civilian pursuits as they are mustered out of the army service.

Do  
you want to  
increase  
your

# Business?

If you do, put the UNION LABEL on your products.

The UNION LABEL originated right here in San Francisco and the people demand it on their purchases.



## HOT WATER AT THE SCRATCH OF A MATCH

GAS WATER HEATERS  
DO THE WORK

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

## Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

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445 SUTTER STREET  
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# PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

**UNION MEN — BUY YOUR  
SHOES BEFORE 6 O'CLOCK**

**AND BUY THEM AT A  
UNION STORE THAT  
EMPLOYS UNION CLERKS  
AND SELLS  
UNION-STAMPED  
SHOES**



**This Store Will Close Every Day at  
6 P. M.  Including Saturdays**

**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1899  
The Greatest Shoe House in the West  
**825 MARKET ST. OPPOSITE STOCKTON 825**

## MACHINISTS VOTE TO STRIKE.

Machinists' Union No. 68 held a special meeting at the Civic Auditorium last Sunday afternoon and voted to strike on February 1st, unless the outside contract shops pay a basic wage of \$6.40 a day, retroactive to August 1st, or in lieu thereof, \$7.20 a day from February 1 to April 1, 1919, when the present wage agreement expires. The officers of the union claim that the California Metal Trades Association and the California Foundrymen's Association, in former conferences agreed to abide by the terms of the Macy award and now refuse to do so.

Business Agent John Beckmeyer states that the Saturday half holiday was put into effect throughout the bay district last Saturday without any trouble whatsoever. He says that this plan will assist in preventing unemployment, and if followed generally will cause no opportunity for the establishment of soup kitchens. Saturday half holidays are a part of the machinists' constitution, which was waived only during the war period.

## IRON TRADES COUNCIL.

The Iron Trades Council has ratified the action of the recent convention of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council in regard to the calling of another convention at Portland on February 17th for the purpose of ratifying wage schedules for the entire Coast, to be effective April 1st. The unions of the bay district will, within the next few days, commence balloting on the proposition of a Saturday half-holiday in the metal industry. In view of the trend of events with the iron crafts, it is expected by the officials that the plan will be put in operation in the near future.

## HAGGERTY PROMOTED.

Daniel P. Haggerty, former president of the Labor Council, has been promoted by the Board of Public Works to the position of general foreman at the shops and car barns of the Municipal Railroad.

## BAKERY WAGON DRIVERS.

George Kidwell and W. Elligerorth were elected by the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union to represent the organization as delegates to the Sunday Closing League. The union donated \$10 to the organization committee of the Consumers' Co-Operative League at the last meeting. A benefit is being arranged for James Roche, one of the members, who has been ill for some time.

## SAILORS MEET AT GALVESTON.

The International Seamen's Union will hold a convention in Galveston, Tex., during the week of January 20th. On Wednesday the following delegates left for the convention city from San Francisco: George Larsen, C. F. May and Paul Scharrenberg of the Sailors; Patrick Flynn, John Clark and C. J. Harrington of the Marine Firemen; Eugene Steidel of the Marine Cooks and Stewards, and I. N. Hylan of the Alaska Fishermen.

## REARDON ROUND AGAIN.

Timothy Reardon of the Steamfitters' Union and president of the Board of Public Works is again at his desk after having been confined to his home for several weeks with influenza. He lost nearly thirty pounds in weight as a result of his sickness.

Sympathy costs nothing but that is no reason why it should be wasted.

## FRANK JOHNSON PASSES.

Frank Johnson, one of the oldest delegates in point of service to the San Francisco Labor Council and a member of the Sailors' Union, died of the after effects of influenza last Friday evening. The funeral was held on Sunday last and was largely attended. Many beautiful floral tributes covered the casket. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

For more than thirty years Frank Johnson served the Sailors' Union as a delegate in the Labor Council and his interest in the labor movement was as broad as the movement itself. Wherever his services were needed in the battle to better conditions for the downtrodden and the oppressed there Frank Johnson was to be found in the thick of the struggle. Though others might become disheartened and fall out of the fight the weatherbeaten sailor never hesitated, never lost hope, never ceased to put forth his best efforts to usher in a reign of justice. Particularly was this lover of humanity interested in bringing about conditions in the world that would give to children the opportunity to grow to healthy, vigorous maturity. He was an indefatigable enemy of child slavery and allied himself with every movement inaugurated for the purpose of wiping out this curse to the human race. Nothing was too hard for him to tackle if it held out the prospect of dealing a blow to the employers of child labor in the industries of the world. Up to the very hour of his death he had fought vigorously and tirelessly, having attended the meeting of the Labor Council on the Friday evening previous to his death.

Frank Johnson was one of God's noblemen and he will be previously missed in the labor movement where he had been a loved and powerful figure for more than a quarter of a century. He leaves a widow and three minor children who have the heartfelt sympathy of all those who knew the husband and father. May his soul rest in peace, for the life he lived merited such a reward.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.

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Union-Made  
CLOTHING

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First in Quality — STORES — First in Style

1126 Market 2640 Mission  
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Factory, 1114 Mission

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## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

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